

be induced in the ferromagnetic poles as the current in the gradient coils is varied. The eddy currents, in turn, induce their own magnetic fields. This effect is undesirable because it lengthens the time it takes for the gradient flux to stabilize at the desired amplitude, and creates undesirable variations in the magnetic field which cause a loss of image quality.

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As shown in FIG. 1, a tubular sleeve 12 is also provided. This sleeve 12 is composed of a dielectric material and is generally porous. Preferably, the porous dielectric is a mesh formed from a fibrous glass material, such as .006 thick Litewall-brand insulation, untreated without impregnated epoxy fiberglass sleeving. One ferromagnetic rod 10 is placed within each sleeve 12 thus covering the entire rod in the length l direction. Each sleeve 12 may be provided as a tube which is slid lengthwise over the rod. Alternatively, the sleeves may be formed in place on the rods by winding a porous fabric tape onto each rod.

(Page 8, lns. 9-15)

When the mold 20 is free of voids, the dielectric bonding material 22 is allowed to cure by ramp up from ambient temperature to 277° and holding at 277 °F for 10 hrs. before turning off to let cool to room temperature. Once the dielectric bonding material 22 has cured, an intermediate element 24 is formed, as shown in FIG. 3. The intermediate element 24 is removed from the mold 20 by removing the cover and backing off the pressure plates of the mold. The intermediate element has a lengthwise direction corresponding to the axial direction of rods 10.